



## Chemical Resistance Chart For Protectowire Type XCR Jacket Material

Protectowire Type XCR demonstrates excellent overall chemical resistance. In general only a few species are known to chemically attack the jacket and significantly swell the polymer causing damage to the jacket material.

The XCR fluoropolymer jacket is especially resistant to:

- strong and weak inorganic acids and bases,
- weak organic acids and bases,
- salts, aliphatic hydrocarbons, alcohols,
- strong oxidants and halogens.

However, some chemicals can attack and swell the XCR jacket, particularly at high temperature:

- esters, aromatic hydrocarbons, amines, gaseous fluorine,
- ethers, ketones, amides, partially halogenated solvents and certain halogenated compounds.

Chemical attack and jacket swelling are very complex phenomena. A partial list of factors affecting chemical suitability of all Protectowire Linear Heat Detector jacket materials for chemical applications are as follows:

- Specific chemical or mixture composition,
- Temperature and temperature variation,
- Concentration of the attacking chemical which may be a complex completely different than the individual components,
- Exothermic heat or mixing pressure due to the effect of pressure on a reactive gas,
- Time of exposure, velocity, or material thickness.

The recommended procedure to determine suitability of Protectowire jacket materials is as follows:

- Determine as accurately as possible the chemicals in the application in question,
- Determine the maximum temperature and the normal operating temperature,
- Review the chemical effect ratings including the maximum recommended temperature from the charts provided.

The maximum recommended temperatures listed in the XCR Chemical Resistance Chart refers to the point at which the chemicals indicated would damage the jacket material. These temperatures have no relationship to the alarm temperature of the Detector, but should be referenced to determine if limitations to the maximum recommended ambient temperature for the Detector is necessary in chemical environments. Any breach or adverse chemical effect on the integrity of the Protectowire jacket, will lead to premature detector failure and a reduced service life for the product.

*All information supplied in this bulletin by The Protectowire Company in relation to its products and their application is intended for general reference only. The information is not a guarantee of product performance or a recommendation for product use in the environments indicated. The Protectowire Company assumes no liability whatsoever in respect to application, or use made of the aforementioned information or products, or any consequence thereof.*

New Issue - 09/15/09

Page 1 of 2

### **The Protectowire Company, Inc.**

40 Grissom Road, Plymouth, MA 02360-7205 U.S.A.  
781-826-3878; Fax 781-826-2045;

Web site: [www.protectowire.com](http://www.protectowire.com); E-Mail: [pwire@protectowire.com](mailto:pwire@protectowire.com)

**Manufacturer of  
Special Hazard  
Fire Detection Systems**

## Chemical Resistance Chart For Protectowire Type XCR Jacket Material

This chemical resistance chart cannot predict the effect on the jacket of complex chemical mixtures. The appropriate chemical resistance tests using a representative sample of the chemical(s) or a trial installation of the Protectowire Linear Heat Detector should be performed to determine acceptable product performance.

Chemical	Formula	Concentration	Max. Temp. [°C]
<b>Acids</b>			
Hydrochloric	HCl	37%	150
Hydrofluoric	HF	50%	150
Nitric	HNO <sub>3</sub>	65%	66
Phosphoric	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	85%	150
Sulphuric	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	98%	23
<b>Bases</b>			
Ammonium hydroxide	NH <sub>4</sub> (OH)	30%	150
Potassium hydroxide	KOH	30%	121
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH	50%	121
Sodium hypochlorite	NaClO	5%-stabilized at pH 12	150
<b>Hydrocarbons</b>			
n-Hexane	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	100%	150
Toluene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	100%	66
<b>Alcohols and Ethers</b>			
Methanol	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	100%	65
Ethanol	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	100%	140
<b>Organic Acids, Esters and Ketones</b>			
Acetic acid	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	100%	>100
		50%	>121
Acetone	CH <sub>3</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>	100%	66
Acetophenone	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COCH <sub>3</sub>	100%	50
Ethyl Acetate	CH <sub>3</sub> COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	100%	50
<b>Classic Polymer Solvents</b>			
Dimethyl formamide	CH <sub>3</sub> CON(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	100%	50
Dimethyl sulphoxide	CH <sub>3</sub> SOCH <sub>3</sub>	100%	>100
N-Methylpyrrolidone		100%	25
<b>Halogenated Solvents</b>			
Chlorobenzene	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl	100%	66
Chloroform	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	100%	Not resistant
<b>Amines and Nitriles</b>			
Acetonitrile	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	100%	>100
Aniline	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	100%	100
Dimethyl amine	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NH	100%	25
<b>Peroxides</b>			
Hydrogen peroxide	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	30%	>88
<b>Automotive Fluids</b>			
Crude Oil		100%	150
Dexron II (gear oil)		100%	150
Gasoline		100%	150
Diesel Fuels		100%	150
Mineral Oil		100%	150

**The Protectowire Company, Inc.**

40 Grissom Road, Plymouth, MA 02360-7205 U.S.A.

781-826-3878; Fax 781-826-2045;

Web site: [www.protectowire.com](http://www.protectowire.com); E-Mail: [pwire@protectowire.com](mailto:pwire@protectowire.com)

**Manufacturer of**

**Special Hazard**

**Fire Detection Systems**